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WEEKLY EARNINGS OF EMPLOYEES (DISTRIBUTION) NEW SOUTH WALES, AUGUST 1983

Inquiries If you want to know more about these statistics, ring the Social Reporting, Analysis and Dissemination Section on Sydney (02) 268-4495, call at the Australian Bureau of Statistics, St. Andrew's House, Sydney Square (George St., next to Sydney Town Hall), Sydney, or write to the Deputy Commonwealth Statistician, Box 796 GPO, Sydney, N.S.W., 2001.

MAIN FEATURES

- In August 1983, mean weekly earnings of full-time employees in their main job were \$321 (males \$346 and females \$268). This was an increase of 5.9 per cent or \$18 over the figure for August 1982 of \$303 (males \$327 and females \$247). However, 50 per cent of full-time employees had a mean earnings less than \$293 (males \$315 and females \$253) per week in their main job. (See Tables 1 and 2.)
- The mean weekly earnings of males in the mining industry (\$477) were the highest of all industry divisions. Male miners and quarry workers had the highest mean weekly earnings (\$498) of the major occupation groups. For females the highest mean weekly earnings (\$313) were received by those in the industry division of community services. Female professional and technical workers had the highest mean weekly earnings (\$350) of the major occupation groups. (See Tables 3 and 4.)
- The highest (\$318) and lowest (\$251) mean weekly earnings were reported by persons in the Northern Sydney Subdivision and the combined Murray and Murrumbidgee Statistical Divisions respectively.

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EXPLANATORY NOTES

Introduction

1. This publication contains results for New South Wales of a survey conducted throughout Australia in August 1983, in which employed wage and salary earners were asked about their weekly earnings.

2. The Survey was conducted as a supplement to the ABS monthly population survey.

3. The monthly population survey. This survey consists of the monthly labour force survey and in most months one or more supplementary survey topics. The information is obtained from the occupants of selected dwellings by carefully chosen and specially trained interviewers. The interviews are generally conducted during the two weeks beginning on the Monday between the 6th and 12th of each month and the information obtained generally relates to the week before the interview (i.e. the survey week).

Scope and coverage

4. The survey included all civilians aged fifteen and over who were employed as wage and salary earners in their main job, except:

- (a) certain diplomatic personnel of overseas governments, customarily excluded from census and estimated populations;
- (b) overseas residents in Australia;
- (c) members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependants) stationed in Australia;
- (d) students boarding at school, persons permanently unable to work, some patients in hospitals and sanatoria, inmates of gaols, reformatories, etc.; and
- (e) persons on workers' compensation.

5. Each dwelling has only one chance of being selected in the sample used in a particular survey. Rules of coverage are applied so that each person is associated with only one dwelling and therefore has only one chance of selection in the survey.

6. Application of the rules for scope and coverage allows reliable estimates to be made which represent the whole population based on the selected sample population.

Survey methodology

7. The monthly population survey is based on a multi-stage area sample of private dwellings (houses, flats, etc.) and non-private dwellings (hotels, motels, etc.) and covers about one-half of one per cent of the population of New South Wales.

8. Definitions

Employees, as defined for this survey, are employed wage and salary earners (for a more detailed definition of the term 'employed' refer to 'The Labour Force (Including Regional Estimates), New South Wales', Catalogue No. 6201.1). Full-time employees are those who usually worked 35 hours a week or more (in all jobs); and others who, although usually part-time employees, worked 35 hours or more during the survey week. It should be noted therefore, that some persons classified as full-time employees in this survey may have worked, or been paid for less than, a full week. Part-time employees are those who usually worked less than 35 hours a week and who did so during the survey week. When recording hours of work, fractions of an hour were disregarded.

Hours paid for referred to the number of hours for which an employee was paid and not necessarily to the number of hours actually worked (e.g. an employee on paid leave for the week was asked to report the number of hours for which he was paid).

The main job was defined as the job at which most hours were worked during the survey week (i.e. the week before the interview week). The second job was defined to include all remaining wage and salary earner jobs in which some hours were worked during the survey week. A person who held more than one job was classified to the industry and occupation of the main job. Service in the reserve defence forces was not regarded as a second job. Persons who by the nature of their

employment worked for more than one employer, e.g. domestics, odd-job men, baby-sitters, etc., were not counted as having a second job unless they also held another job of a different kind, nor were those who worked for more than one employer solely by reason of changing jobs during the survey week.

Weekly earnings referred to the amount of 'last total pay' prior to the interview (i.e. before taxation and other deductions had been made). For persons paid other than weekly, earnings were converted to a weekly equivalent. No adjustment was made for any back payment of wage increases or pre-payment of leave, etc.

Mean weekly earnings is the amount obtained by dividing the total earnings of a group by the number of units in that group.

Industry classification. The classification of industries is in accordance with the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC) described in 'Australian Standard Industrial Classification, Vol. 1 - The Classification (1978 Edition)' (1201.0).

Occupation classification. The classification of occupations is in accordance with the 'Classification and Classified List of Occupations, Australia (Revised, June 1981)' (1206.0).

Regions

9. The regions used in this publication, for the presentation of estimates are based on standard statistical areas (i.e. statistical divisions, subdivisions or districts).

10. Sydney Statistical Division is predominantly urban in character - and its boundary was re-delineated in 1976 to embrace the area expected to contain the urban development of Sydney (and associated smaller urban centres) for a period of at least twenty years. This area covers the same area as the 'Sydney Region', as delineated by the State Planning Authority (now the Department of Environment and Planning) in its publication 'Sydney Region, 1970-2000 A.D., Outline Plan'.

Comparability with other series

11. The information in this publication relates to the supplementary survey conducted, in August 1983, in conjunction with the monthly labour force survey for that month. However, as the scope of the supplementary survey differs from that of the labour force survey (in particular, only employed wage and salary earners were included in the supplementary survey) the estimates will not be exactly comparable to the estimates produced from the labour force survey for that month.

12. Caution should be exercised when comparing the estimates in this publication with those included in the quarterly publication 'Average Weekly Earnings, States and Australia' (Catalogue No. 6302.0) which are compiled from a survey of employers. There are important differences in the scope of and methodology used in the two surveys. The quarterly survey of average weekly earnings excludes employees in the Industries of Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting (ASIC Division A) and Private Households Employing Staff (ASIC Sub-division 94) both of which are included in the population survey. Data from the quarterly survey of average weekly earnings are collected from employers who fill in a mailed questionnaire giving details of their employee's weekly earnings. For the population survey, respondents are either interviewed personally at their dwelling or another adult member of their household responds on their behalf.

Reliability of the estimates

13. Since the estimates in this publication are based on information obtained from occupants of a sample of dwellings, they may differ from figures that would have been obtained if the information had been collected from occupants of all dwellings (using the same questionnaire and interviewing procedures). One measure of the likely difference is given by the standard error, which indicates the extent to which an estimate might have varied by chance because only a sample of dwellings was included in the survey. A Technical Note, showing the likely standard

errors relating to sample estimates, is given on page 19 of this publication.

14. Non-sampling errors may also affect the reliability of the estimates. The Technical Note also gives information on this source of error.

Related publications

15. Users may also wish to refer to the following publications which are available on request:

Weekly Earnings of Employees (Distribution),
Australia, August 1983 (6310.0)

Average Weekly Earnings, States and
Australia, September 1983 (6302.0)

The Labour Force, Australia, August 1983
(6203.0)

The Labour Force, New South Wales, August
1983 (6201.1)

16. All publications produced by the ABS are listed in Catalogue of Publications (1101.0),

which is available free of charge from any ABS Office.

Further information

17. In some cases, the ABS can also make available information that is not published. This information may be made available in one or more of the following forms: microfiche, photocopy, data tape, computer printout, or clerically-extracted tabulation. Generally a charge is made for providing unpublished information. Inquiries should be made as shown in the Inquiries section of this publication.

Symbols and other usages

- .. Not applicable
- * Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.

Figures have been rounded and discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and the totals shown.

T. J. Skinner
DEPUTY COMMONWEALTH STATISTICIAN

DIAGRAM 1. FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES: DECILES OF WEEKLY EARNINGS IN MAIN JOB, N.S.W., 1982, 1983

(See Table 1)

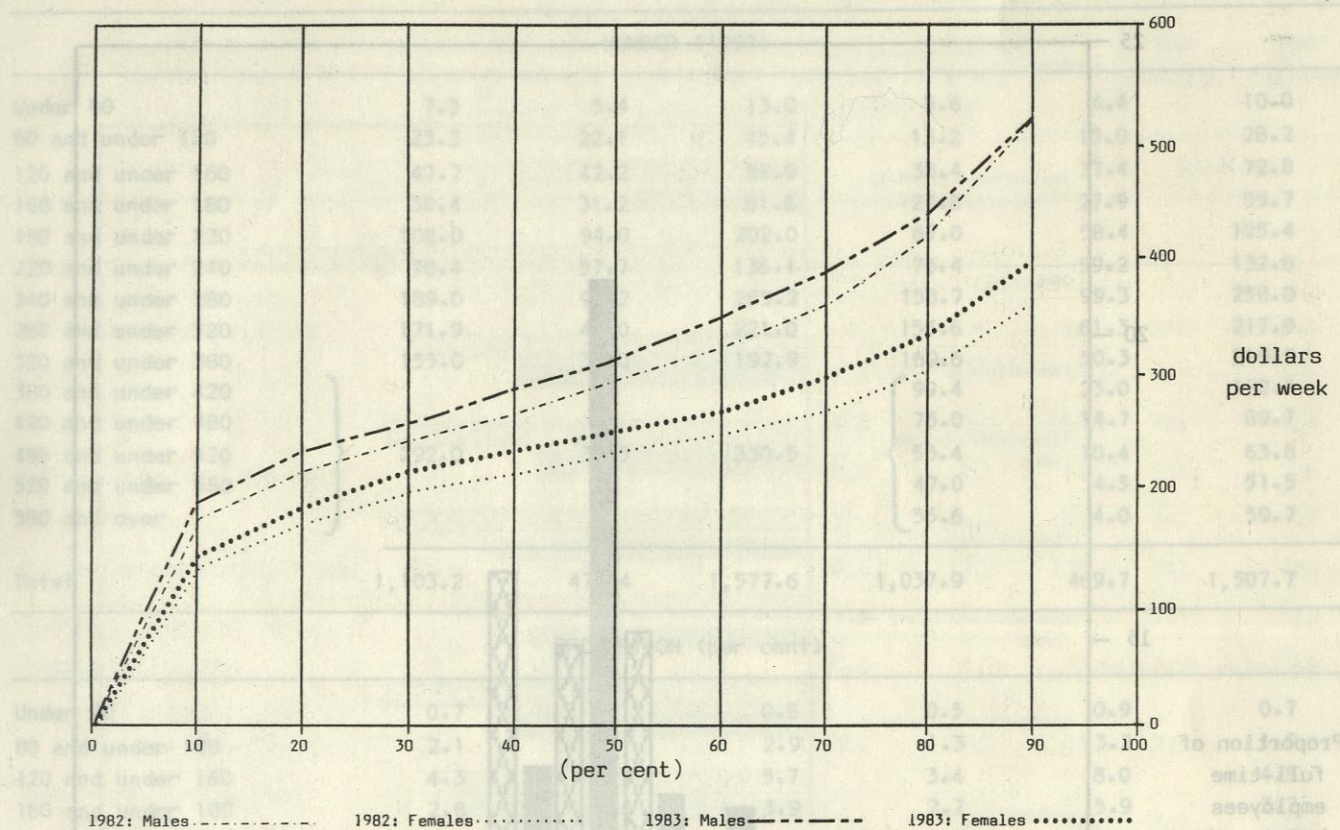


TABLE 1. FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES : DECILES (a) OF WEEKLY EARNINGS IN MAIN JOB,
NEW SOUTH WALES
(dollars)

Per cent of individuals earning below the levels shown		August 1982			August 1983		
		Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
10		181	142	163	193	149	174
20		221	176	205	236	186	221
30		247	202	228	262	219	244
40		268	218	251	289	235	268
50		298	234	272	315	253	293
60		322	251	302	350	272	321
70		362	271	333	388	298	362
80		420	304	386	439	335	408
90		519	361	480	519	397	495

(a) Calculated from grouped data using linear interpolation.

DIAGRAM 2. FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES: WEEKLY EARNINGS IN MAIN JOB,

N.S.W., AUGUST 1983

(See Table 2)

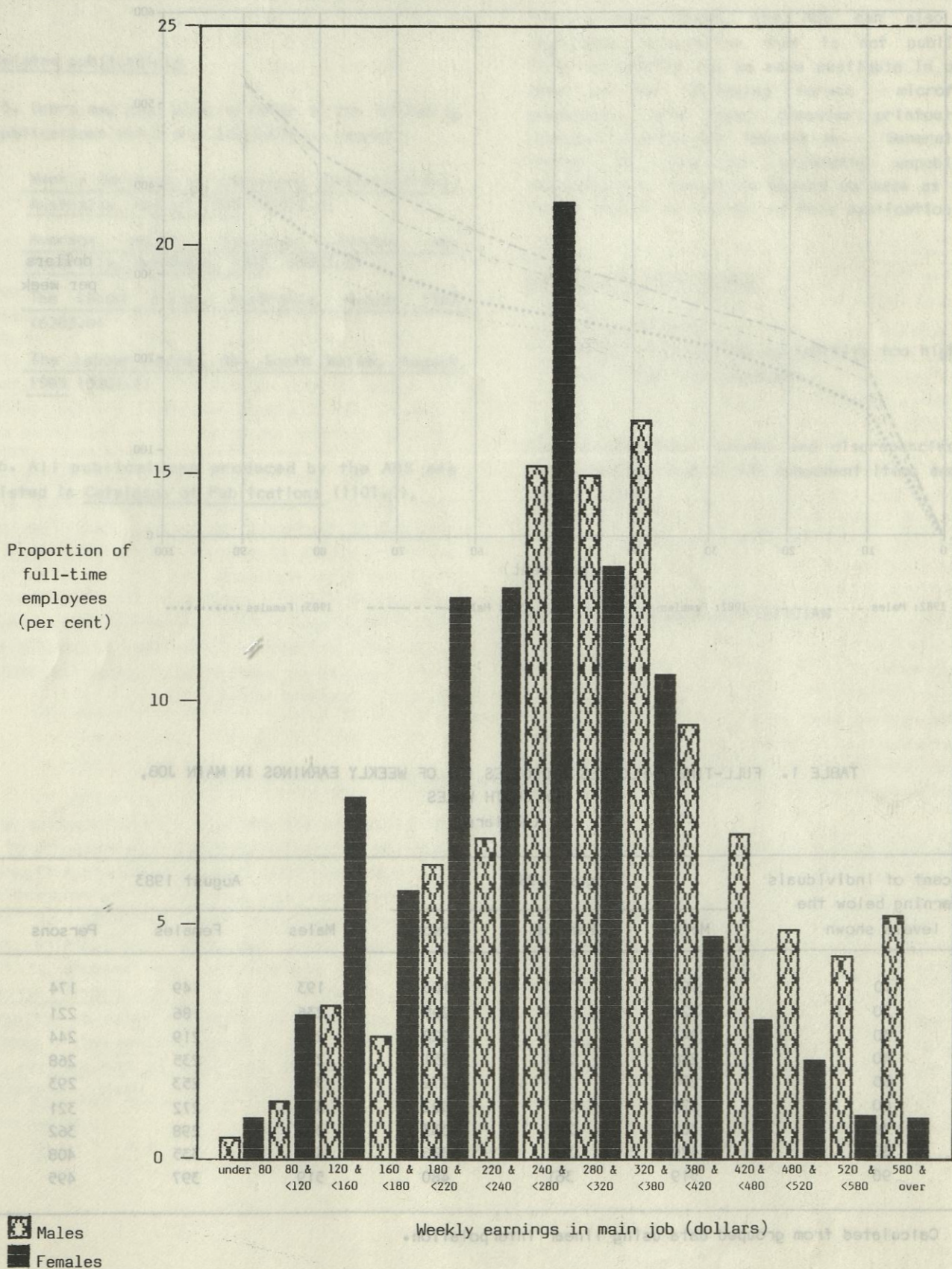


TABLE 2. FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES : WEEKLY EARNINGS IN MAIN JOB, NEW SOUTH WALES

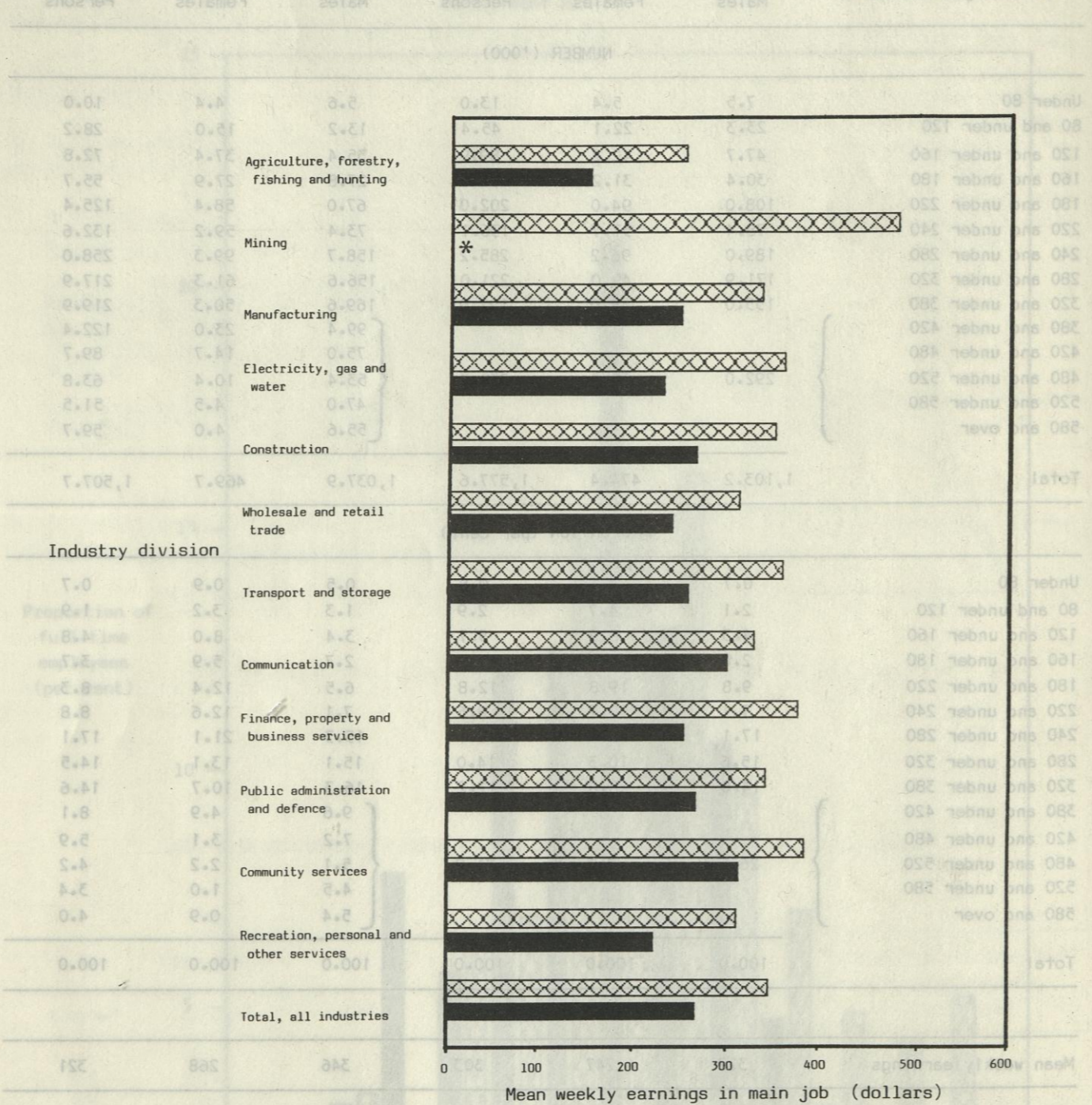
Weekly earnings in main job (dollars)	August 1982			August 1983		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
NUMBER ('000)						
Under 80	7.5	5.4	13.0	5.6	4.4	10.0
80 and under 120	23.3	22.1	45.4	13.2	15.0	28.2
120 and under 160	47.7	42.2	89.9	35.4	37.4	72.8
160 and under 180	30.4	31.2	61.6	27.8	27.9	55.7
180 and under 220	108.0	94.0	202.0	67.0	58.4	125.4
220 and under 240	78.4	57.7	136.1	73.4	59.2	132.6
240 and under 280	189.0	96.2	285.2	158.7	99.3	258.0
280 and under 320	171.9	49.0	221.0	156.6	61.3	217.9
320 and under 380	155.0	38.0	192.9	169.6	50.3	219.9
380 and under 420	292.0	38.5	330.5	99.4	23.0	122.4
420 and under 480				75.0	14.7	89.7
480 and under 520				53.4	10.4	63.8
520 and under 580				47.0	4.5	51.5
580 and over				55.6	4.0	59.7
Total	1,103.2	474.4	1,577.6	1,037.9	469.7	1,507.7
PROPORTION (per cent)						
Under 80	0.7	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.9	0.7
80 and under 120	2.1	4.7	2.9	1.3	3.2	1.9
120 and under 160	4.3	8.9	5.7	3.4	8.0	4.8
160 and under 180	2.8	6.6	3.9	2.7	5.9	3.7
180 and under 220	9.8	19.8	12.8	6.5	12.4	8.3
220 and under 240	7.1	12.2	8.6	7.1	12.6	8.8
240 and under 280	17.1	20.3	18.1	15.3	21.1	17.1
280 and under 320	15.6	10.3	14.0	15.1	13.1	14.5
320 and under 380	14.0	8.0	12.2	16.3	10.7	14.6
380 and under 420	26.5	8.1	21.0	9.6	4.9	8.1
420 and under 480				7.2	3.1	5.9
480 and under 520				5.1	2.2	4.2
520 and under 580				4.5	1.0	3.4
580 and over				5.4	0.9	4.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
DOLLARS						
Mean weekly earnings	327	247	303	346	268	321
Recreation, personal and other services	3.1	13.5	4.9	21.3	222	218
Other Industries (a)	4.6	6.1	6.0	21.0	254	232
Total, all Industries	84.7	216.9	111.5	37.7	18.9	247

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(a) Comprises the Divisions Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, electricity, gas and water, construction and communication.

DIAGRAM 3. FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES: MEAN WEEKLY EARNINGS IN MAIN JOB AND INDUSTRY DIVISION OF MAIN JOB, N.S.W., AUGUST 1983

(See Table 3)



* Female earnings subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.

☒ Males ■ Females

TABLE 3. FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES : WEEKLY EARNINGS IN MAIN JOB AND INDUSTRY DIVISION OF MAIN JOB,
NEW SOUTH WALES

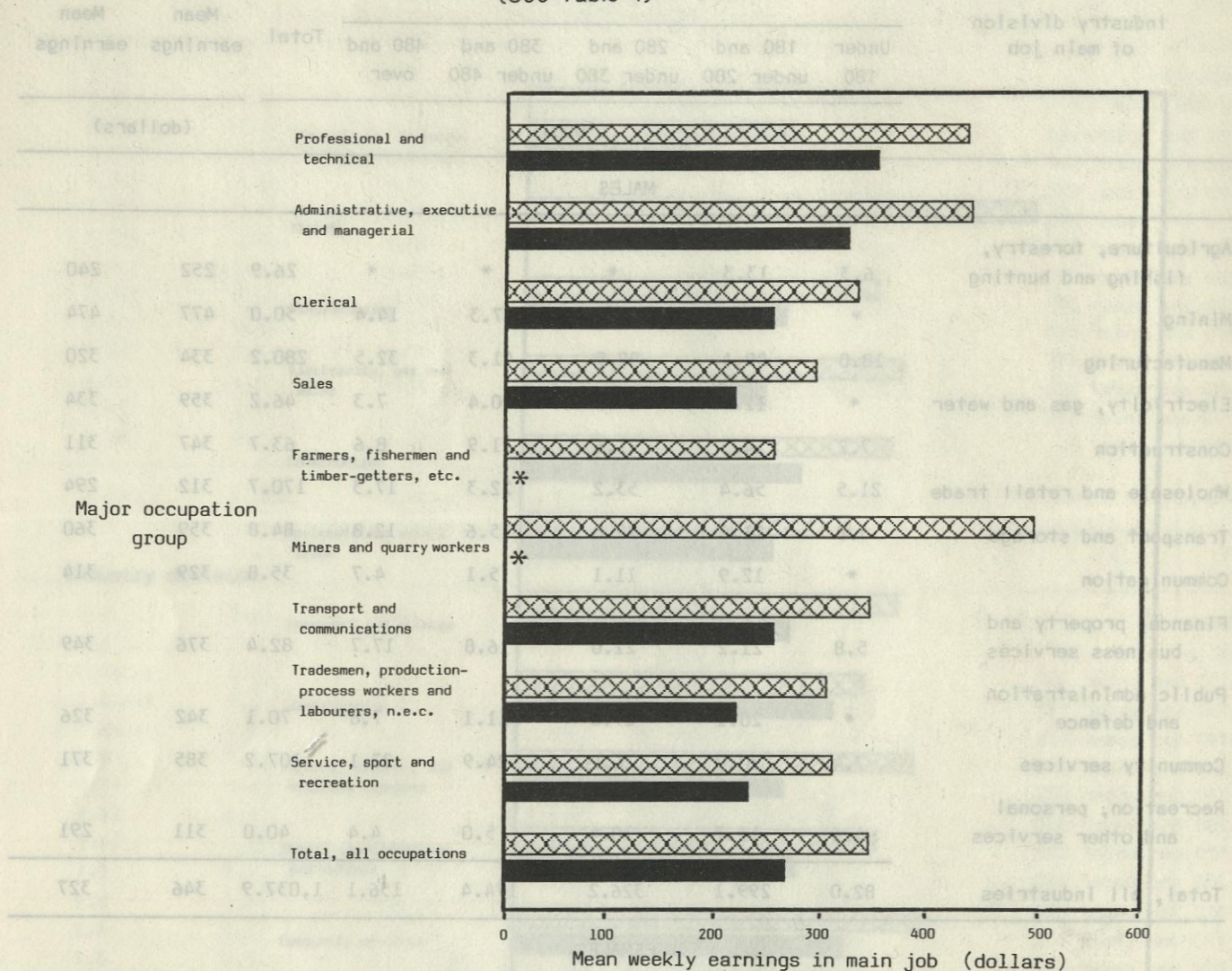
Industry division of main job	August 1983						August 1982	
	Weekly earnings (dollars)						Mean earnings	Mean earnings
	Under 180	180 and under 280	280 and under 380	380 and under 480	480 and over	Total		
	('000)						(dollars)	
MALES								
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	6.3	13.3	*	*	*	26.9	252	240
Mining	*	*	6.2	7.3	14.4	30.0	477	474
Manufacturing	18.0	89.4	98.9	41.3	32.5	280.2	334	320
Electricity, gas and water	*	11.3	14.8	10.4	7.3	46.2	359	334
Construction	7.2	14.5	21.6	11.9	8.6	63.7	347	311
Wholesale and retail trade	21.5	56.4	53.2	22.3	17.3	170.7	312	294
Transport and storage	4.8	21.8	29.8	15.6	12.8	84.8	359	360
Communication	*	12.9	11.1	5.1	4.7	35.8	329	314
Finance, property and business services	5.8	21.2	21.0	16.8	17.7	82.4	376	349
Public administration and defence	*	20.1	29.6	11.1	7.8	70.1	342	326
Community services	7.4	20.9	26.9	24.9	27.1	107.2	385	371
Recreation, personal and other services	4.6	15.7	10.4	5.0	4.4	40.0	311	291
Total, all industries	82.0	299.1	326.2	174.4	156.1	1,037.9	346	327
FEMALES								
Manufacturing	11.8	47.9	14.3	*	*	77.7	247	235
Wholesale and retail trade	22.0	45.7	16.0	*	*	88.9	240	219
Transport and storage	*	5.5	3.6	*	*	12.7	257	243
Finance, property and business services	16.7	35.0	20.4	*	*	75.8	253	233
Public administration and defence	4.3	13.5	7.9	*	*	27.6	266	260
Community services	14.3	47.7	38.4	26.4	11.9	138.7	313	290
Recreation, personal and other services	8.1	13.5	4.9	*	*	27.3	222	218
Other industries (a)	4.8	8.1	6.0	*	*	21.0	264	232
Total, all industries	84.7	216.9	111.5	37.7	18.9	469.7	268	247

(a) Comprises the divisions Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting; Mining; Electricity, gas and water; Construction; and Communication.

DIAGRAM 4. FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES: MEAN WEEKLY EARNINGS IN MAIN JOB AND MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF MAIN JOB, N.S.W.,

AUGUST 1983

(See Table 4)



* Female earnings subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.

⊠ Males ■ Females

TABLE 4. FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES : WEEKLY EARNINGS IN MAIN JOB AND MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF MAIN JOB, NEW SOUTH WALES

	August 1983						August 1982	
Major occupation group of main job	Weekly earnings (dollars)					Total	Mean earnings	Mean earnings
	Under 180	180 and under 280	280 and under 380	380 and under 480	480 and over			
	('000)							
MALES								
Professional and technical	4.3	18.7	33.7	39.7	56.0	152.4	435	414
Administrative, executive and managerial	*	12.7	28.3	25.1	37.8	107.0	438	425
Clerical	6.4	28.1	39.8	20.1	7.8	102.2	333	317
Sales	5.5	17.8	16.7	6.3	*	48.5	293	288
Farmers, fishermen, timber-getters, etc.	8.3	18.2	5.0	*	*	35.8	255	226
Miners and quarry workers	*	*	*	3.9	7.2	13.9	498	(b)
Transport and communication	*	24.4	24.6	11.7	8.9	72.9	345	333
Tradesmen, production-process workers, labourers, n.e.c.	46.2	158.8	156.6	53.8	30.8	446.2	306	(b) 299
Service, sport and recreation	4.6	20.3	19.2	11.0	3.9	58.9	312	310
Total, all occupations	82.0	299.1	326.2	174.4	156.1	1,037.9	346	327
FEMALES								
Professional and technical	6.1	21.7	31.2	27.5	12.6	99.0	350	319
Administrative, executive and managerial	*	3.8	*	*	*	12.5	322	294
Clerical	39.7	103.0	57.8	6.3	*	209.0	254	240
Sales	14.4	19.4	4.3	*	*	39.7	218	202
Tradesmen, production-process workers, labourers, n.e.c.	8.5	37.3	3.9	*	*	50.3	220	(b) 215
Service, sport and recreation	11.0	27.1	8.3	*	*	47.5	233	214
Other occupations (a)	*	4.6	*	*	*	11.7	236	(b) 220
Total, all occupations	84.7	216.9	111.5	37.7	18.9	469.7	268	247

(a) Comprises the major occupation groups Farmers, fishermen and timber-getters, etc.; Miners and quarry workers; and Transport and communication. (b) Mean weekly earnings of Mining and quarry workers included in Tradesmen, production-process workers, labourers, n.e.c. for August 1982.

DIAGRAM 5. FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES: MEAN WEEKLY EARNINGS IN ALL JOBS AND BIRTHPLACE, N.S.W., AUGUST 1983

(See Table 5)

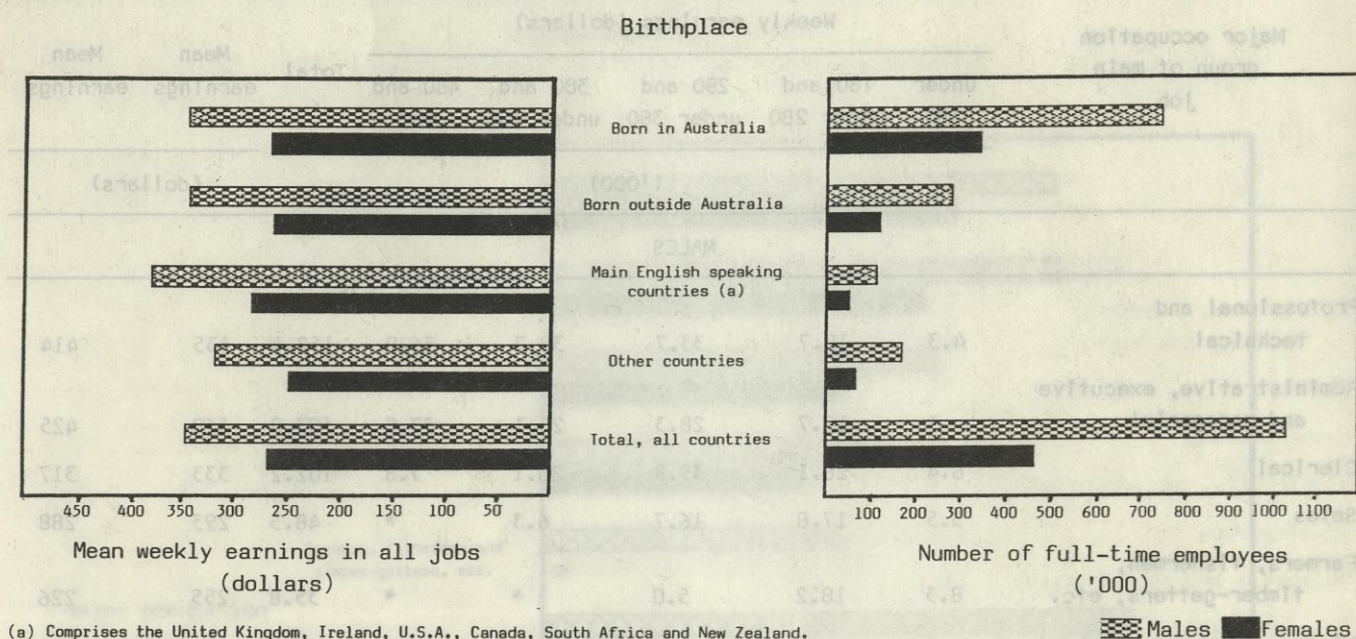


TABLE 5. FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES : WEEKLY EARNINGS IN ALL JOBS AND BIRTHPLACE, NEW SOUTH WALES

Birthplace	August 1983						August 1982	
	Weekly earnings (dollars)						Mean earnings	Mean earnings
	Under 180	180 and under 280	280 and under 380	380 and under 480	480 and over	Total	(dollars)	(dollars)
MALES								
Born in Australia	69.4	208.3	227.1	129.2	119.7	753.7	346	324
Born outside Australia	12.4	89.5	98.1	44.9	39.3	284.2	344	338
Main English speaking countries (a)	4.7	24.9	38.3	21.3	23.7	112.9	379	373
Other countries	7.7	64.6	59.9	23.6	15.6	171.4	319	314
Total	81.8	297.8	325.3	174.1	159.0	1,037.9	346	328
FEMALES								
Born in Australia	64.5	156.5	83.8	27.7	16.7	349.1	269	246
Born outside Australia	19.5	60.3	27.5	9.8	3.6	120.6	265	253
Main English speaking countries (a)	8.4	21.6	15.1	5.7	*	53.6	285	269
Other countries	11.1	38.6	12.4	4.1	*	67.0	249	242
Total	84.0	216.8	111.2	37.5	20.3	469.7	268	248

(a) Comprises United Kingdom, Ireland, U.S.A., Canada, South Africa, and New Zealand.

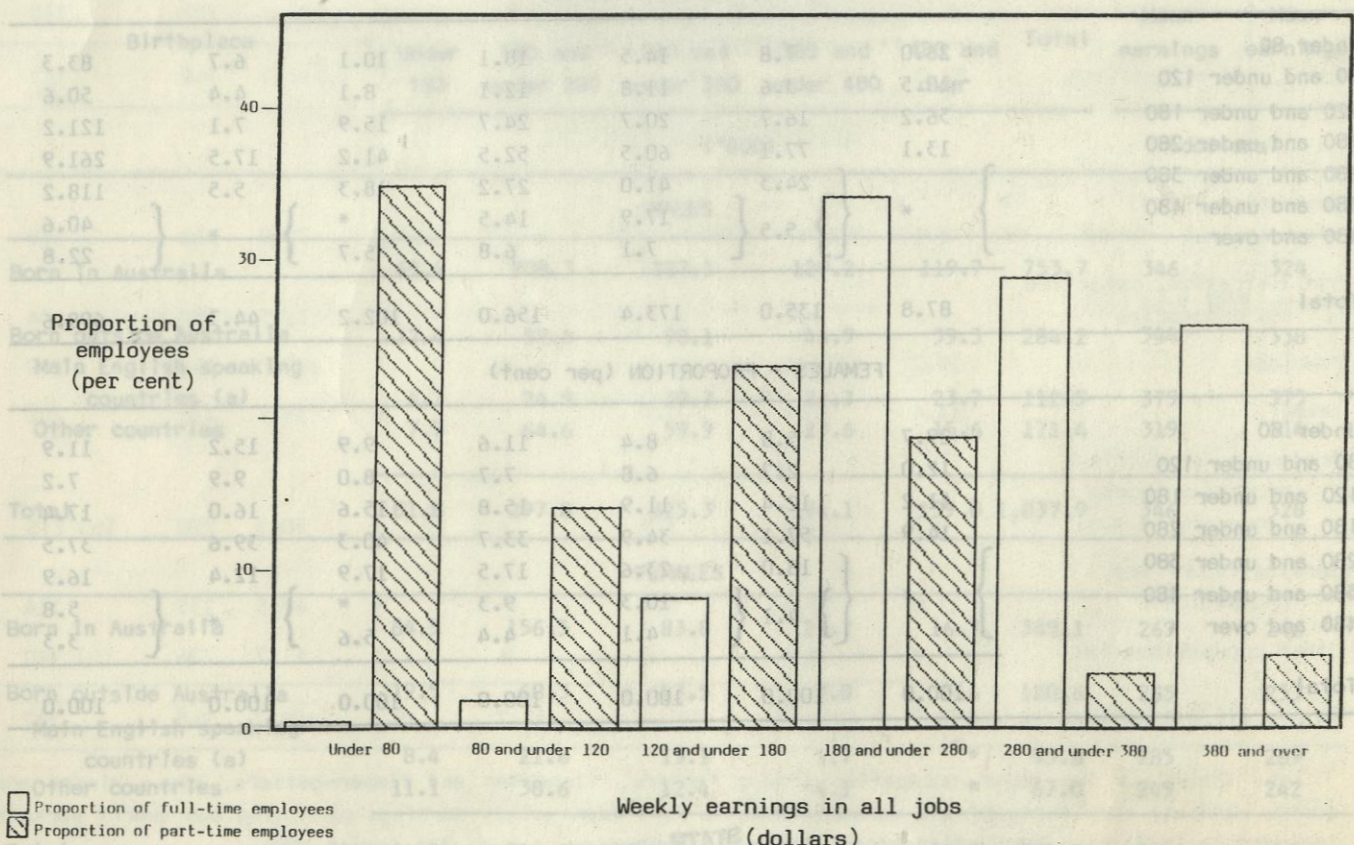
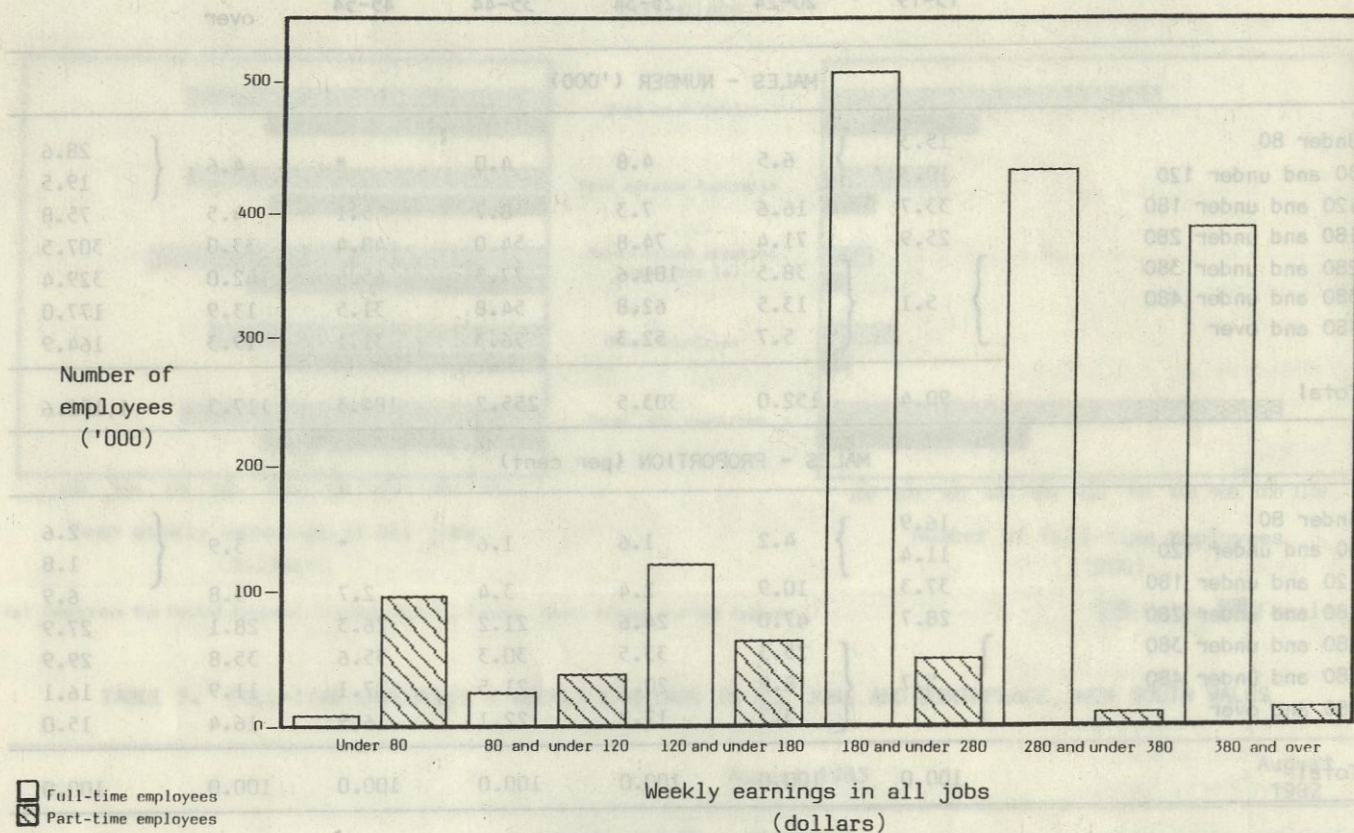
TABLE 6. ALL EMPLOYEES : WEEKLY EARNINGS IN ALL JOBS AND AGE, NEW SOUTH WALES, AUGUST 1983

Weekly earnings in all jobs (dollars)	Age (years)						Total	
	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55 and over		
MALES - NUMBER ('000)								
Under 80	15.3	6.5	4.8	4.0	*	4.6	28.6	
80 and under 120	10.3						19.5	
120 and under 180	33.7	16.6	7.3	8.7	5.1	4.5	75.8	
180 and under 280	25.9	71.4	74.8	54.0	48.4	33.0	307.5	
280 and under 380	5.1	38.5	101.6	77.3	65.5	42.0	329.4	
380 and under 480			13.5	62.8	54.8	31.5	177.0	
480 and over			5.7	52.3	56.3	31.1	19.3	164.9
Total	90.4	152.0	303.5	255.2	184.3	117.3	1,102.6	
MALES - PROPORTION (per cent)								
Under 80	16.9	4.2	1.6	1.6	*	3.9	2.6	
80 and under 120	11.4						1.8	
120 and under 180	37.3	10.9	2.4	3.4	2.7	3.8	6.9	
180 and under 280	28.7	47.0	24.6	21.2	26.3	28.1	27.9	
280 and under 380	5.7	25.3	33.5	30.3	35.6	35.8	29.9	
380 and under 480			8.9	20.7	21.5	17.1	11.9	16.1
480 and over			3.7	17.2	22.1	16.9	16.4	15.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
FEMALES - NUMBER ('000)								
Under 80	26.0	7.8	14.5	18.1	10.1	6.7	83.3	
80 and under 120	10.5	3.6	11.8	12.1	8.1	4.4	50.6	
120 and under 180	36.2	16.7	20.7	24.7	15.9	7.1	121.2	
180 and under 280	13.1	77.1	60.5	52.5	41.2	17.5	261.9	
280 and under 380	*	24.3	41.0	27.2	18.3	5.5	118.2	
380 and under 480			5.5	17.9	14.5	*	*	40.6
480 and over				7.1	6.8	5.7		22.8
Total	87.8	135.0	173.4	156.0	102.2	44.3	698.6	
FEMALES - PROPORTION (per cent)								
Under 80	29.7	5.8	8.4	11.6	9.9	15.2	11.9	
80 and under 120	12.0	2.7	6.8	7.7	8.0	9.9	7.2	
120 and under 180	41.2	12.4	11.9	15.8	15.6	16.0	17.4	
180 and under 280	14.9	57.1	34.9	33.7	40.3	39.6	37.5	
280 and under 380	*	18.0	23.6	17.5	17.9	12.4	16.9	
380 and under 480			4.1	10.3	9.3	*	*	5.8
480 and over				4.1	4.4	5.6		3.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	

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DIAGRAM 6. ALL EMPLOYEES: WEEKLY EARNINGS IN ALL JOBS AND FULL-TIME/PART-TIME STATUS, N.S.W., AUGUST 1983

(See Table 7)



(a) Comprises United Kingdom, Ireland, U.S.A., Canada, South Africa, and New Zealand.

TABLE 7. ALL EMPLOYEES : WEEKLY EARNINGS IN ALL JOBS AND FULL-TIME/PART-TIME STATUS,
NEW SOUTH WALES

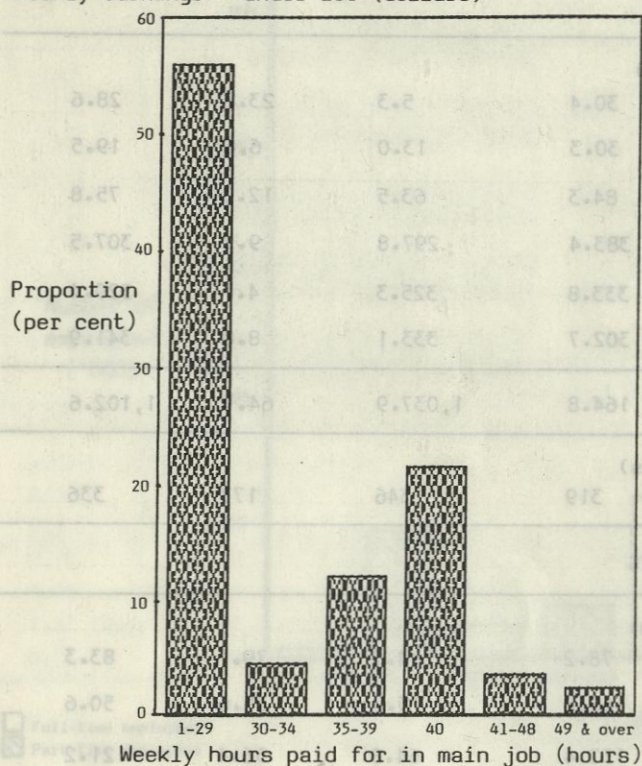
Weekly earnings in all jobs (dollars)	August 1982			August 1983		
	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Full-time	Part-time	Total
MALES						
	('000)					
Under 80	7.5	22.8	30.4	5.3	23.2	28.6
80 and under 120	23.1	7.3	30.3	13.0	6.6	19.5
120 and under 180	77.1	7.2	84.3	63.5	12.3	75.8
180 and under 280	372.1	11.3	383.4	297.8	9.7	307.5
280 and under 380	327.9	5.9	333.8	325.3	4.1	329.4
380 and over	295.5	7.2	302.7	333.1	8.8	341.9
Total	1,103.2	61.6	1,164.8	1,037.9	64.7	1,102.6
	(dollars)					
Mean weekly earnings	328	166	319	346	177	336
FEMALES						
	('000)					
Under 80	5.4	72.8	78.2	4.2	79.1	83.3
80 and under 120	22.1	44.7	66.8	15.0	35.6	50.6
120 and under 180	72.3	60.1	132.4	64.8	56.4	121.2
180 and under 280	246.9	38.9	285.8	216.8	45.2	261.9
280 and under 380	87.9	5.8	93.8	111.2	6.9	118.2
380 and over	39.7	4.0	43.7	57.8	5.7	63.5
Total	474.4	226.3	700.7	469.7	228.9	698.6
	(dollars)					
Mean weekly earnings	248	126	208	268	132	223
PERSONS						
	('000)					
Under 80	12.9	95.6	108.6	9.5	102.4	111.9
80 and under 120	45.2	51.9	97.1	28.0	42.1	70.1
120 and under 180	149.4	67.3	216.7	128.3	68.7	197.0
180 and under 280	619.0	50.1	669.2	514.5	54.8	569.4
280 and under 380	415.8	11.7	427.5	436.5	11.0	447.5
380 and over	335.2	11.1	346.4	390.9	14.5	405.4
Total	1,577.6	287.8	1,865.4	1,507.7	293.6	1,801.3
	(dollars)					
Mean weekly earnings	304	134	278	321	142	292

DIAGRAM 7. ALL EMPLOYEES: WEEKLY EARNINGS IN MAIN JOB AND WEEKLY HOURS PAID FOR IN MAIN JOB, N.S.W.,

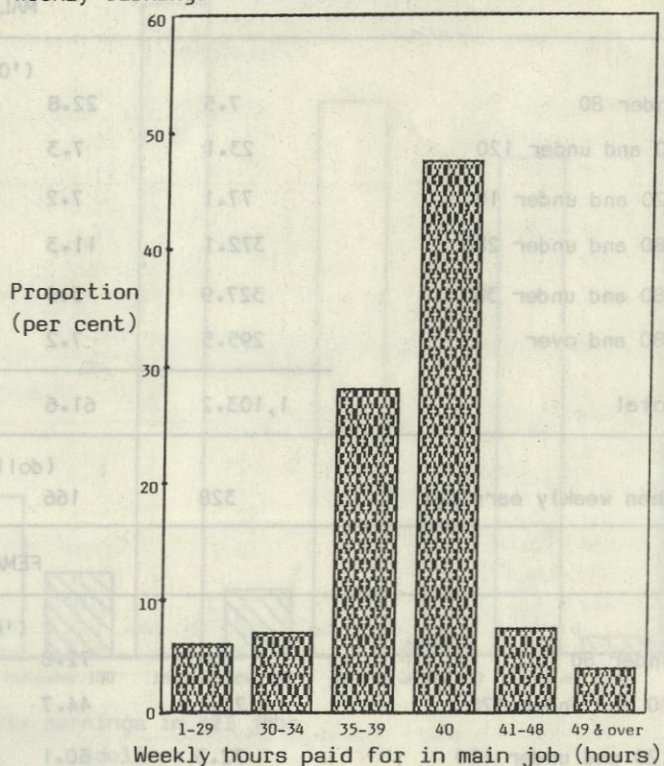
AUGUST 1983

(See Table 8)

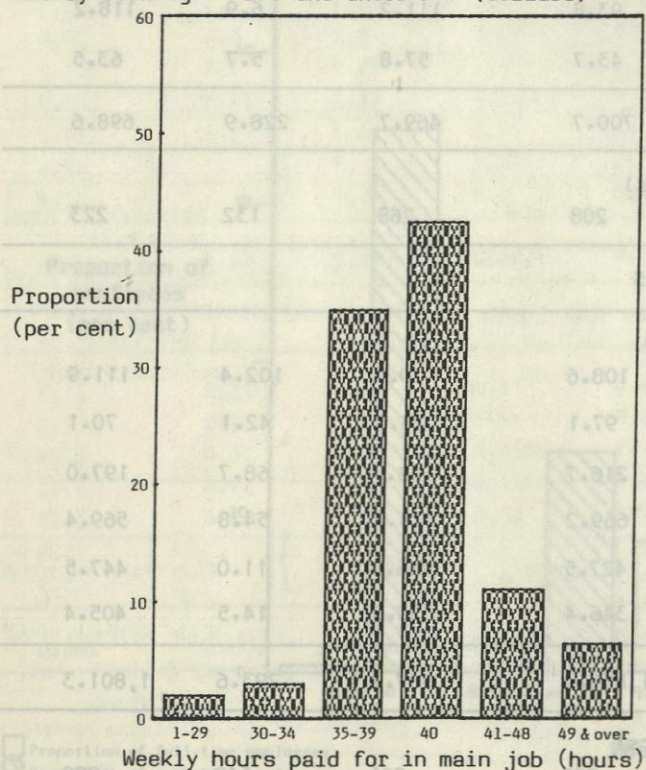
Weekly earnings - under 180 (dollars)



Weekly earnings - 180 and under 280 (dollars)



Weekly earnings - 280 and under 380 (dollars)



Weekly earnings - 380 and over (dollars)

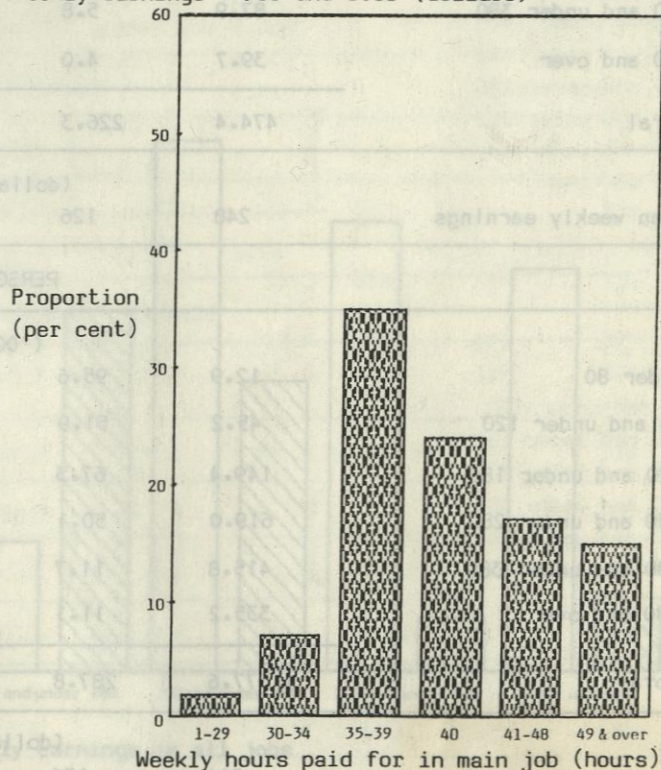


TABLE 8. ALL EMPLOYEES : WEEKLY EARNINGS IN MAIN JOB AND WEEKLY HOURS PAID FOR IN MAIN JOB, NEW SOUTH WALES

	August 1983						August 1982	
Weekly hours paid for in main job	Weekly earnings (dollars)					Total	Mean earnings	Mean earnings
	Under 180	180 and under 280	280 and under 380	380 and under 480	480 and over			
	('000)							
MALES								
1-19	32.8	*	*	*	*	39.2	108	96
20-29	8.4	7.1	4.1	*	*	22.3	250	250
30-34	6.5	11.0	6.8	7.2	10.4	41.8	348	294
35-39	22.6	83.2	111.0	67.1	53.0	336.9	350	327
40	39.9	158.4	144.5	52.0	29.5	424.3	305	295
41-44	3.8	15.5	20.8	14.0	12.3	66.4	369	361
45-48	4.0	13.3	19.0	17.5	17.7	71.3	392	365
49 and over	6.3	17.8	23.2	17.7	35.5	100.4	448	415
Total	124.1	308.8	330.3	177.3	162.1	1,102.6	335	318
FEMALES								
1-19	127.5	7.9	*	*	*	138.3	87	85
20-29	43.4	15.7	4.3	*	*	65.3	176	165
30-34	10.1	29.1	6.7	5.4	*	54.6	262	230
35-39	24.7	77.2	45.4	15.4	6.3	169.0	274	255
40	42.0	112.0	44.5	11.5	4.2	214.2	250	231
41-44	*	10.3	6.7	*	*	22.5	271	255
45-48	3.7	3.9	4.0	*	*	14.0	274	279
49 and over	4.0	4.0	4.8	*	4.9	20.7	360	362
Total	258.2	260.1	118.0	41.1	21.2	698.6	222	207
PERSONS								
1-19	160.3	10.5	*	*	*	177.6	92	87
20-29	51.7	22.7	8.4	*	*	87.6	195	185
30-34	16.5	40.1	13.4	12.6	13.8	96.4	299	257
35-39	47.3	160.3	156.4	82.5	59.3	505.8	324	300
40	81.9	270.4	189.0	63.5	33.7	638.5	287	275
41-44	6.6	25.8	27.5	16.2	12.7	88.9	344	337
45-48	7.7	17.1	23.0	19.2	18.3	85.3	372	354
49 and over	10.3	21.8	28.0	20.6	40.4	121.1	433	408
Total	382.3	568.9	448.3	218.4	183.3	1,801.3	291	277

TABLE 9. ALL EMPLOYEES : WEEKLY EARNINGS IN ALL JOBS, REGIONS OF NEW SOUTH WALES, AUGUST 1983

Statistical division and statistical subdivision/ district	Weekly earnings (dollars)						Mean weekly earnings (dollars)
	Under 180	180 and under 280	280 and under 380	380 and under 480	480 and over	Total	
	PERSONS ('000)						
Sydney (a)	243.5	387.3	323.9	154.4	129.8	1,238.9	297
Central and Inner Western Sydney	47.0	81.3	63.1	31.5	24.9	247.7	298
Southern Sydney	47.7	91.1	72.8	30.8	21.3	263.8	289
South Western Sydney	19.3	25.4	22.1	10.6	6.5	84.0	286
Western Sydney	65.7	105.4	84.2	38.4	27.0	320.6	287
Northern Sydney	56.6	72.6	70.3	37.3	46.8	283.7	318
Hunter	37.2	42.7	32.1	24.7	23.8	160.6	306
Newcastle	31.1	36.9	29.3	22.6	20.4	140.3	309
Illawarra and South-Eastern	31.9	51.6	33.9	14.4	11.8	143.6	278
Wollongong	14.5	31.6	20.6	11.1	7.4	85.2	294
Richmond-Tweed and Mid-North Coast	16.9	23.3	14.6	6.1	6.2	67.1	275
Northern, North-Western and Central West	29.8	40.4	29.8	11.0	8.1	119.0	265
Murray and Murrumbidgee	19.3	23.3	12.3	4.8	4.7	64.5	251
Sub-total, balance of state (b)	135.5	182.1	123.6	63.2	57.9	562.4	282
Total, New South Wales	379.0	569.4	447.5	217.6	187.7	1,801.3	292
	PROPORTION (per cent)						
Sydney (a)	19.7	31.3	26.1	12.5	10.5	100.0	..
Central and Inner Western Sydney	19.0	32.8	25.5	12.7	10.1	100.0	..
Southern Sydney	18.1	34.5	27.6	11.7	8.1	100.0	..
South Western Sydney	23.0	30.2	26.3	12.6	7.7	100.0	..
Western Sydney	20.5	32.9	26.3	12.0	8.4	100.0	..
Northern Sydney	20.0	25.6	24.8	13.1	16.5	100.0	..
Hunter	23.2	26.6	20.0	15.4	14.8	100.0	..
Newcastle	22.2	26.3	20.9	16.1	14.5	100.0	..
Illawarra and South-Eastern	22.2	35.9	23.6	10.0	8.2	100.0	..
Wollongong	17.0	37.1	24.2	13.0	8.7	100.0	..
Richmond-Tweed and Mid-North Coast	25.2	34.7	21.8	9.1	9.2	100.0	..
Northern, North-Western and Central West	25.0	33.9	25.0	9.2	6.8	100.0	..
Murray and Murrumbidgee	29.9	36.1	19.1	7.4	7.3	100.0	..
Sub-total, balance of state (b)	24.1	32.4	22.0	11.2	10.3	100.0	..
Total, New South Wales	21.0	31.6	24.8	12.1	10.4	100.0	..

(a) Includes Gosford-Wyong Statistical Subdivision. (b) Includes Far West Statistical Division.



TECHNICAL NOTE

Estimation procedure

The estimates shown in this publication are derived from the population survey by use of a complex ratio estimation procedure. This procedure ensures that the survey estimates conform to an independently estimated distribution of the population by age and sex, rather than to the age and sex distribution within the sample itself.

Reliability of the estimates

2. Two types of error are possible in an estimate based on a sample survey: sampling error and non-sampling error. The sampling error is a measure of the variability that occurs by chance because a sample, rather than the entire population, is surveyed. Since the estimates in this publication are based on information obtained from occupants of a sample of dwellings, the estimates are subject to sampling variability; that is they may differ from the figures that would have been obtained if all dwellings had been included in the survey. One measure of the likely difference is given by the standard error, which indicates the extent to which an estimate might have varied by chance because only a sample of dwellings was included. There are about two chances in three that a sample estimate will differ by less than one standard error from the figure that would have been obtained if all dwellings had been included, and about nineteen chances in twenty that the difference will be less than two standard errors. The standard error can also be expressed as a percentage of the estimate, and this is known as the relative standard error.

3. Space does not allow for the separate indication of the standard errors of all estimates in this publication. A table of standard errors for general application is given below (Table A). Since they are averages based on calculations for a limited number of past surveys over a wide range of labour force characteristics, these figures will not give a precise measure of the standard error of a particular estimate but will provide an indication of its magnitude. Table B shows relative standard errors of estimates of mean and median earnings.

4. An example of the calculation and the use of standard errors in relation to estimates of persons is as follows. From Table 7 on page 15, the estimated number of females who, in August

1983, were part-time employees is 228,900. Since this estimate is between 200,000 and 300,000 in Table A, the standard error will be between 5,000 and 5,800 and can be approximated as 5,200 (rounded to the nearest 100). Therefore, there are about two chances in three that the value that would have been produced if all dwellings had been included in the survey will fall in the range 223,700 to 234,100 and about nineteen chances in twenty that the value will fall within the range 218,500 to 239,300.

5. An example of the use of Table B is as follows: Table 7 shows the mean weekly earnings of all female part-time employees in N.S.W., in August 1983, as \$132 and the number of such employees as 228,900. Table B shows the relative standard errors of estimates based on 200,000 and 300,000 employees to be 1.66 per cent and 1.35 per cent respectively. By interpolation the relative standard error of the estimate is about 1.57 per cent or a standard error of approximately \$2.00 (1.57 per cent of \$132). Therefore there are about two chances in three that the mean weekly earnings of female part-time employees would fall within the range \$130 to \$134 and about nineteen chances in twenty that they would fall within the range \$128 to \$136.

6. As can be seen from the standard error table, the smaller the estimate, the higher is the relative standard error. Very small estimates are thus subject to such high standard errors (relative to the size of the estimate) as to detract seriously from their value for most reasonable uses. In this publication, estimates with a relative standard error greater than approximately 26 per cent have not been published (and have been replaced by an asterisk(*)). Although figures for these small components can in some cases be derived by subtraction, they should not be regarded as reliable. As can be seen in the standard error Table A on page 20 this is approximately 3,500 for New South Wales estimates. In addition, standard errors have been calculated for estimates for each of the regions shown in Table 9. In all cases the relative standard errors of estimates for regions are lower than those shown for New South Wales. For further information, contact the officer listed in the Inquiries Section at the front of this publication.

7. The reliability of an estimated percentage, computed by using sample data for both numerator and denominator, depends upon both the size of the numerator and the size of the denominator.

However, the relative standard error of the estimated percentage will generally be slightly lower than the relative standard error of the estimate of the numerator. The relative standard errors of the numerator can be obtained from Column (3) in the table below.

8. The imprecision due to sampling variability, which is measured by the standard error, should not be confused with inaccuracies that may occur

because of imperfections in reporting by respondents, errors made in collection such as in recording and coding of data, and errors made in processing the data. Inaccuracies of this kind are referred to as non-sampling errors - and they may occur in any enumeration, whether it be a full count or a sample. Every effort is made to reduce non-sampling error to a minimum by careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of interviewers, and efficient operating procedures.

TABLE A. STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATES, NEW SOUTH WALES (a)

Size of estimate (persons) (1)	Standard error of estimates (2)	Relative standard error (3) (per cent)	There are two chances in three that the actual population figure will fall in the range (4)	There are nineteen chances in twenty that the actual population figure will fall in the range (5)
3,500	920	26.3	2,580 - 4,420	1,660 - 5,340
4,000	980	24.5	3,020 - 4,980	2,040 - 5,960
4,500	1,000	22.2	3,500 - 5,500	2,500 - 6,500
5,000	1,100	22.0	3,900 - 6,100	2,800 - 7,200
6,000	1,200	20.0	4,800 - 7,200	3,600 - 8,400
10,000	1,500	15.0	8,500 - 11,500	7,000 - 13,000
20,000	2,000	10.0	18,000 - 22,000	16,000 - 24,000
50,000	3,000	6.0	47,000 - 53,000	44,000 - 56,000
100,000	3,900	3.9	96,100 - 103,900	92,200 - 107,800
200,000	5,000	2.5	195,000 - 205,000	190,000 - 210,000
300,000	5,800	1.9	294,200 - 305,800	288,400 - 311,600
500,000	6,900	1.4	493,100 - 506,900	486,200 - 513,800
1,000,000	8,500	0.9	991,500 - 1,008,500	983,000 - 1,017,000
2,000,000	10,000	0.5	1,990,000 - 2,010,000	1,980,000 - 2,020,000

TABLE B. ESTIMATES OF RELATIVE STANDARD ERRORS OF MEANS AND MEDIANS (PER CENT), NEW SOUTH WALES (a)

Number of employees	N.S.W.
1,000	23.45
1,500	19.15
2,000	16.58
3,000	13.54
5,000	10.49
7,000	8.86
10,000	7.42
15,000	6.06
20,000	5.24
30,000	4.28
50,000	3.32
70,000	2.80
100,000	2.35
150,000	1.91
200,000	1.66
300,000	1.35
500,000	1.05
700,000	0.89
1,000,000	0.74
1,500,000	0.61

(a) Relative standard errors of estimates for individual regions are lower than those shown for New South Wales (see Technical Note 6).

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